WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 "

It is said that Gen. Fremont has placed in General Cluseret's hands a latter withdrawing his name from the Prisidential canvass, and giving as his reason for so doing the wellknwn thesis, that any success on his part would only injure the Union party and assist the Democrats. It is supposed that this let-ter will appear in the Vow Nation on Saturday next.

THE SRAFT. From the following it will be seen that the draft is to be enforced to-day:

HARRISBURG, September 13.-Secretary Sliver received a telegram this morning from Provost-Marshal-General Fry, announcing that next Monday has been fixed upon for the draft in Pennsylvania. Our quota, after volunteering, is some nineteen thousand. PEACE BUNDRS -- A NEW DEMOCRATIC CONVEN-

TION TO BE CALLED. We make the following extracts from the Inquirer's New York letter of the 13th:

"Rumore" of peace commissioners from Washington to Richmond were revived in the street" this afternoon, but nebody was found verdant enough to believe them.

The gold gamblers-I mean those of them who have been operating for a fall-were rather sorely pressed in the fore part of the day by the bulls, and these peace rumors, doubtless, are but a trick to give the market a twist more to their liking. The general public gives no ear now to yarns of that character. They know very well that the only peace commissioners are Grant, Sherman; and Farragut, and that the only "treating" for an armistice must be done, not by civilians, but through them, at the cannon's mouth.

The Daily News, you will see in its issue of this morning, has this fignificant paragraph: "We are happy in being able to state that on the Chicago platform—we certainly think preliminary steps are being taken by the friends it is—but it is "a herse of another color," of peace to call a National Convention of the decidedly General McClelian's letter is mination candidates Demogracy, to p for President and Vice-President"

The "preliminary steps" sheve referred to are understood to be: first a correspondence between the Woods here and the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the former asking the latter to reconvene the Chicago Convention and the latter begging leave to de-cline; second, the consideration of a call from the party of the second part upon all delegates to that convention who are in favor of the platform, to assemble in the same city to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President; and third, the appointment of a committee to wait at once upon Mr. Pendleton to see whether he too, stands by or repudiates the plat-

THE RESULT OF M'CLELL, N'S LETTER-THE EDI-TORS WANT A NEW COFVENTION.

The New York News of the 13th states that "preliminary steps ar being taken by the friends of peace to call a Natisual Convention of the Democracy to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President." In its leader of the same day, the News savs:

But these advocates of peace are wedded to a principle which goes side by side with, and is inseparable from their devotion of the Union, the great principle of self-government, the consecrated American principle that all legitimate government is derived from the ried to their graves to accomplish this object. consent of the governed. Resting upon this, It is not reasonable to suppose that he new which they believe to be the historical cornerstone of their free institutions, they believe the idea of a Union brought about by force to be, minor paints, let Mobile go, let Mississispi believe that war can never rebuild the blessed available man from Sharman A. J. South fabric raised for us by our fathers, which the bloody hands of fanatigism and violence have | ginia. This policy of Lincola's coincides already shattered into ruins. They believe precisely with the interests of Grant, and he that we cannot fight free men into loving us; that we cannot slaughter and trample the m into brotherhood with us; and that, even if to himself the last hance for redceming his we could, we should be immessurably more infamous than they. The Peacs Democracy | ready said that Sherman has were his spurs. believe, further, that the armed coercion of and if he had the power, propably would not States is a constitutional heresy, and that it choose to frustrate these plans. We believe cannot be consummated without striking a then, now at the end, as from the beginning, vital blow at the first principles of the Federal compact, and consolidating a despotism at of this great war, and that upon her classic Washington in t e stead of the benignant and | and glerious fields the coming fight will take limited power which was meant to fester the peaceful union of happy and consenting States.

These conditions, as an organ of the Peace Democracy, the Daily News has never ceased to promulgate and defend. They are the soltenn creed of good mer and true for whom it speaks. Every event of the cursed war which is upon us has illustrated and confirmed their truth, and if the World and its co-religionists truth, and if the World and its co-religionists the had dedicated themselves to the supthe infernal seeds of harbarity and hate, we should not now be at the melancholy point where the Democratic party and its candidate are disputing, with abglitionism and its representative, the palm of devotion to a pelicy of extermination. We use this language deliberately and advisedly. General McClellan's words and pueposes cannot be mistaken er misunderstood. After seeming to "exhaust the resources of statesmanship" to re-establish the Union, he says:

"If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all haz-

To what "ulterior consequences" does he allude, and what "hazards?" He means war, and no honest man will pretend that he means anything else. If he had been rank, he would have used the word. He means that if he cannot reconstruct the Union by negotiation—nay, more, to use his own language in another part of the letter, if the pe ple and of October: of the South are not "ready for peace on the basis of the Union" as a condition precedent to negotiation—the consequences will be on their own heads, and he will make war on them until they yield. They may have solemnly declared by State Conventions, or otherwise, that they will not re-enter into a common government with us; the people may be as fixed and unanimous as their leaders; they may have resolved to have independence or death, as Mr. Davis has recently declared; still, Gen. McClellan is pledged to overthrow

OLD SERIES, }

their resolves by fire and sword. He is pledged to fight and slay them till they surrender the principle of choosing their own form of govment. He is pledged to an interminable strife. if there is permanent resistance. He is pledged to carnage and devastation-to all the appliances of rain and overthrow which are within the "hazards" and curses of civil conflict. He has no fixed point but Union, at

which he will stay the tide of slood. To a policy so wicked, so inhumanly absurd, we cannot, nor can any Peace Democrat, subscribe without renegading from every conviction and from every instinct of self-respect. We should be false to all that we have learned, and all that we have taught, if we were not to spurn and denounce it, come what may. We covet sincerely and ardently the unity of the Democratic party, but we cannot and we will have no part in its demoralization and disgrace. We de not believe Gen. McCiellan's sentiments to be those of the party. We know that they are in direct an-tagonism to the spirit and meaning of the party platform and we are surethat they cannot be made to command the sanction of the party, except by sophistry and fraud. These it shall be our business, and it is our duty, to unmask and to thwart.

M'CLELLAN'S VIEWS AND THE CONVENTION. The Tribune, in commenting upon an editorial in the New York World, says:

Gen. McClellan's 'views' are 'those of the Convention,' is palpably not the case. The ruling idea of that Convention, very plainly set forth in the platform, is 'bis: "The war for the Union is a failure, because a blunder; the Union cannot be restored by fighting; the true course is to stop the war and initiate negotiations for a c rdial amicable re-union -no other being practicable nor desirable. Such, we submit to every candid, intelligent mind, is the spirit, the essence, of the Chicago platform. But Gea. McClellan's conception of our duty and policy is different-radically, irreconcilanty different; hence his language. He believes it the duty of the rebels to return to obedience to the Federal Constitution, laws, and authorities; nay, more; he believes it our duty to make them submit, if that be necessary. This may be a great improvement better suited to the acceptance of a nomination on the Baltimore than on the Chicago platform.

The Enemy's Policy.

Report has it that Admiral Farragui has gone to the North. We should not be surprised if it was true, for it agrees with the policy which it appears to us the yankees will adopt for the present campaign. That policy looks to a concentration for a last grand effort in Virginia. The reasons for belief are certainly plausible and founded upon the common instincts of ambitious men.

Lincoln is directing his armies just now with reference to the Presidential canvass .-He has barely two menths to operate in. Grant, who is commander-in-chief, is work ing for his own fame as a General, which has been sadly obscured and will be eclipsed if he fails to take Richmond. Sherman has reached his objective point and in the capture of Atlanta has "made his jack."

Now put these facts together and what is the obvious policy of these three great players for the st kes of power and reputation. Lincoln has snown by all his act, that the capture of Recommend is regarded by him as the crushing blow to the rebell-on. God only knows how many human beings he has hur looks upon it as the trump card in his Presidential game If so, he will neglect all other Cauby and the West to fall upon Lee in Vic will, as commander-in-chief, give the orders which, while helping Line in's election, give waning prestige as a General. We have althe "Old Domision" will be the battle ground place for Confederate Independence. We have boun less faith in the result, and we echo the opinion said to have been expressed by that

\$5 A BOX, \$50 A DOZEN, \$450 A GROSS' A T these prices the SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS will be sold here fter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without CASH, and the cash must be the new currency. GEORGE W DEEMS

Goldsboro', N. C. Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A., } RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 16th, 1864. Wanted. 12 NO. 1 NEGRO MEN, for Baling LONG FORAGE.

W. E. PEIRCE, sep 17 d6t Capt. and Post Quartermaster. Alpaccas! Alpaccas!!

IN STORE and for sale, 400 yards BLACK ALPACCA. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., sej 20-d3t

single double geared Mill, \$1 500 2 000 2 500 fi single 1 '9 double 3 000 40 gallon Pan or Boiler. 275 350

Persons in want of the above must order in the next TEN days. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO. North State Iron and Brass Works. Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1864 .- det Conservative and Progress copy and send bill to this office. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R 21, 1864.

For Sale. A FIRST RATE STEAM ENGINE, 21/2 how power, in perfect order. Apply to CREECH & LITCHFORD, sep 20-cod2t Com Merch'ts and Aucts.

Dry Goods and Groceries. L'ANCY MADDER PRINTS.

Bleached Shirting,
Unbleached Shirting,
White Jacoust,
Checked do
Huck Towels,
Checked Ginghams,
English Gilt Pins,
Mixed Half Hore Mixed Half Hose, Merine Half do., Paper Cambrio, Linen Handkerchiefs,

Linen Handkerchiefs,
Cotton do.,
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Misses and Ladles Leghorn Hats,
Dressing and Fine Combs,
Spool Thread, (all colors and Nos.)
Ladies & Misses white & black Lisle Gloves,
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves,
Cologue, Fancy Soap,
Fine Thread Guiter Strings,
Boot and Shee Webbing,
Stationary, Hair Brushes,
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
The best Bladder Snuff,
Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Nice Brown Sugar, Rio Coffee, Flour, Meal, Bacon, &c., &c.,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A general assortment of Dry Gools and Gro-ceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAY-ETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE. J. KINSEY & WARE. Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1854.—d6t

Rosin Oils.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, on a new process ROSIN OILS, much superior to any heretofore made, and has now ready for sale 150 Barrels Lubricating Oil, 60 "Paint Oil, 40 "Tanner's Oil.

Railroad Companies and Government Officials are requested to give these Oils a trial. They will be sold at one-tenth the cost of other Oils, and for most purposes are as good. Mr. J. M. TOWLES, at Raleigh, will show samples and make sales, or

T. S. LUTTERLOH. sep 20-d4t* Fayetteville, N. C.

N. C. Volunteer Navy Company. NOTICE is hereby given to the Steckholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed for further subscription on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay into the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day, that they will be charged interest on their subscriptions and the Company will proceed to collect by law. C. P. MENDENHALL,

sep 20-d12t Office N. C. Railroad Co., COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 7, of Fifteen per cent. will be paid to the Stockholdess on demand after this date.

THOMAS WEBB, date.

sep 19-d6t Conservative, Progress, Salisbury Watchman and Wilmington Journal copy. Leather and Blue Stone on Sale. 1000 POUNDS of Sole Leather.
500 pounds English Blue-Stone

150 yards Bolting cloth, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8. 9 and 16. at \$1 25 per yard. H. N. BROWN & CO., Hillsborn,' N. C.

For Sale.

LL the Machinery in a Cotton Mill, now in A operation, with capacity to manufacture 2560 yards of eight oz. Osnaburgs per day, and can be promptly boxed and delivered at a Railroad Station near this place. Apply to ISAAC SCOTT,

sep 19-d15t w4t* Macon, Georgia. Hd'ars Army Northern Va.,)

ORDNANCE OFFICE, BRIGADIER GENERAL RUFUS BARRIN-GER, commanding Brigade of Cavalry, Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accourrements in the hands of civilians or other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march or on battlefields, or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dis-

pose of arms, &c., except when under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department. Gen. Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions. By command of Gen. R. E. LEE: BRISCO G. BALDWIN,

Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer,

Army Northern Virginia. UNDER this authority I desire especially to gather up Moddelian saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partizan rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the

(Signed)

captures.
This brigade is much in need of good saddles.-Many of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by those saddles being withheld from it, often abstracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patriots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on "borse details," are required to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters and other cavalry arms and ments, the property of the Confederate States and bring them back into the service. All reason

able expenses incurred in this way will be re-paid I claim no right at present either to seize or im press these arms and equipments; but I conf-dently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give the n. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them. RUFUS BARRINGER,

sep 19-d tw w3t PUBLIC SALE.

AVING quantited as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fo der, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in bhds., 32 Cows. Oxen. &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over \$100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a

goad residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.

Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t

Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

Kittrell's Springs, N. C. To Hotel Keepers, Refugees and Others.

locations become that and the local

BEING unable to open our house for the present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKEY. a light Omnibus, two Iron-Axie Wagons and Har-ness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years eld—a perfect beauty. sep 16-d2w BLACKNALL & CO.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Co., }

TES following is a list of baggage remaining on hand, uncalled for and in possession of this Company, some of which has been here for a conciderable time. If not claimed before, will be sold by Messra. Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auct's. on Wednesday, 3rd Oct. next to the bighest, bidder: Common Trunk, marked Capt. R. P. Todd.

"S. P. Mathews.

"J. M. Pickney.

"Mary E. Taylor.

"Solomon Hatchcock

Miss R. P. Caldwell. Dr. W. G. Drake. B. D. Smith. H. C. Turner. 3 Rair Trunks, not marked. 6 Black Trunks, covered with oil cloth not marked. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

TAX IN KIND, CHABLETTS, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864. A LL communications intended for the office of the Controlling Quartermaster of North Carolina will be addressed to me at this place.

S. M. FINGER Maj. and
Controlling Quartermaster, N. C.

sep 15-d10t 160 Cords of Wood Wanted. ONE THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, THIS OFFICE.

sep 14-dtf I Hereby Forewarn A LL persons from trusting my wife HELEN E. C. ROBINSON, on my account, as she has left my bed and board without cause, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
WILLIAM A. ROBINSON,

Warren County, N. C. August 29th. 1864 -- d4t* NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 13, 1864. HAVE sent to the following named places a small lot of BLUE STONE, to be sold to the Farmers in the surrounding Counties, at \$10 per pound. In no instance is any one to have more

than two or three pounds, and less, according to crop of Wheat: Henderson, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Charlette, Grabam, Lincelnton, Morganton, Statesville, Asheville, Salem, Asheboro', H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds. Sheeting and additional supplies

sep 15-d4t

daily expected. 2 doz. Horse Shoe Rasps. 4 doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files, 20 doz. Hand-Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and

variety. 25 boxes Southern Star Snut, 4 barrels Copperas. Together with other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, sep 14-dtf Com. Mercht's and Aucts.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

W E are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities. Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

In Store and for Sale. SHEETS SORGHUM IRON, assorted sizes,

50 holes punched and ready for use. Price \$3,50 per pound. Cal soon. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., sep 8-d6t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

Hollow Ware, DOTS, OVENS, SPIDERS, and EXTRA LIDS, ANDIRONS, and At wholesale and retail. A liberal deduction to

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. sep 10-d7t Auct & Com. Merchants. F. F. F. ONSTANTLY on hand a large lot of F. P. P.

RIFLE POWDER for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, At WM. SIMPSON'S. September 12th, 1864.-d6t ATTENTION, FARMERS!

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS. WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th W September, at Oak Hill, Granville County, N. C., FIFTEEN GOVERNMENT ANIMALS, in bad condition. Terms cash.
KENSEY JOHNS,

Maj. & Inspt'r F'd Trans. N. C. sep 14-dtsep 28-12t

Real Estate for Salc.

TRACT OF LAND. 23 miles from the North

A Carolina Railroad, and 6 miles from Asheboro', containing 250 acres, 125 of which are cleared, and 25 or 30 are Creek Bottom Land. There is a good Dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with 2 Negro Houses, double Crib, &c. Also a good mall Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred Marsh, Asheboro', or REV. W. L. MILLER.

Greensboro', N. C.

Desirable Residence.

RARE chance is now offered for investment A in the heart of the Coalfields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep River, consisting of a Residence of Ten kooms, with Kitchen, Negro House, &c. There is also a Framed House, about 30X20, on the place The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodation for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent roung Or hard of the choicest Apple and Peach trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr. W. B. Miller, Ralligh, Rob't Steuart, Carbonton, or Rev. W. L. MILLER, sep 18-d10t Greensboro', N. C. Conservative, Progress and Petersburg

Clerk's Office, C. S. Dist. Court. ? WARRENTON, Sept. 1864. THE next term of the Confederate States Dis-trict Court will be held for the District of Pamlico, at the Court-House in Goldsboro', on Thursday, the 3d day of November next.
WM. M. WATSON, sep 17-d\$t

Express copy and send bill to Dr. W. R. Miller.

MRS. MILLER coatinues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

VOL I-No. 202.

Wanted. WE wish to hire FOUR able-abodied NEGRO
MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.
sep 13-dif HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Wanted. A N ABDUMINAL SUPPORTER (for a fee male) of Dr. S. S. Fiten's patent. Address "INVALID," at this office, stating price, &c.

Just Received. THE FOLLOWING CONSIDNMENTS:

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT, 50 kegs
Old Deminion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobasco, 100 pairs No.
10 Cotton Cards.
100 Réams Commercial Note Paper.
500 Sheets Iron, 3 X 6 feet.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sept 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

PPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Relief Committee of Richmond, through their Directory, appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this

behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this city.

Richmond is at present filled with refugees from every portion of the Ontherwey, many of them without employment or means, but most worthy of our generous sympathy and support. Our citizens, in their individual and corporate capacity, have been severely taxed for the relief of these persons and the poor generally since the commencement of the war, and while they are willing to bear their full proportion of the burden, yet they think an opportunity should be afforded to the benevolent and patriotic everywhere to unite in this good work. The presence of two great armies in our immediate vicinity, and the interruption to transportation on the railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies, which can only produced a scarcity of supplies, which can only be remedied, so far as those for whom we appeal are concerned, by contributions from individuals or corporations. Every precaution will be taken by the committee to insure the distribution of the

supplies purchased or contributed to the families of our soldiers and the worthy poor.

The duty of providing for the families of our soldiers has recently been transferred from the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Relief Committee, and we trust that the same liberality which has heretofore been manifesthd to them will be extended to us.

The Southern Express Company have kindled. The Southern Express Company have kindly agreed to ship all articles contributed to the poor

free of charge.

Contributions of money should be sent to H. E. C. Baskerville, Treasurer, and all supplies should be consigned to the "Relief Committee of Rich-mond," care of Messrs. Martin & Cardozo.

Prompt and regular contributions are earnestly WM. P. MUNFORD, President. aug 31-tf* Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred asres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake-house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present error. desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and

Confederate money For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 3t-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

PLANTATION FOR SALE. OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation in Rowan county, lying seven miles West of Salisbury, on the road leading to Lincolnton, and within four miles of China Grove Depot, on the N. C.

Railroad. It embraces eight hundred and forty-seven acres, about four hundred of which are cleared, the balance in forest, heavily timbered with oak and hickory; has an ordinary dwelling house, good negro houses, and all necessary outbuildings, also, a well of most excellent water .-These lands are fertile and particularly adapted to wheat, oats and clover, and hence might be made a very choice stock farm; corn and fodder have also been grown to advantage. I would also sell with it six or eight good mules, two magnificent brood mares, with colts; also the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., and all the farming implements, consisting of a wagon, carts, and other farming utensils.

Any one desiring to purchase may examine the premises on application to Mr. Blair H. Ernes, on the farm, who will show it, and the lines around it. Terms will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser. Address,

N. N. NIXON, Laurinburg, N.C. Or, Col. B. R. MOORE, Wilmington, N. C.

Laurinburg, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864. - sep 14-d36t CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE. ATOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with IN the Assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the third, fourth and fifth days of October next, for the purpose of receiving returns, and the taxes due on quarterly sales for the last quarter, ending the 30th instant, and the additional thirty per cent. on profits made by buying and selling be-tween the 17th February and the 1st July, 1864, with the one fifth on all taxes for the year 1864. due previous to and on the 1st October, 1864. All persons in arrears are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, or the penalties of the law

will be visited upon them. The Assessors will attend at my office on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, instant, to give to all those who have heretefore failed to make return of their general property, an opportunity of doing so.
RUFUS H. PAGE,

sep 13-dtd Collector for Wake County. Office Com's of Appraisement, Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1864. THE following change of prices in Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed :

per 100 pounds, Fodder, baled, 1. 16 11 unbaled. sheaf unbaled " " Oats, per bushel, " 60 lbe, Potatoes, Irish, .. 4 60 lbs. 4 00 Shucks, baled, The Commissioners are satisfied that there is a

greater abundance of the above subsistence than they had supposed, hence the change in prices. R. V. BLACKSTOCK, H. K. BURGWYN, Commissioners.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,

CONSISTING of TEXT BOOKS, sirable and rare works, all in excellent order. Catalogues may be had at the Store of James McKimmon, Esq., and information with regard to the sale, by application to Mas. JOHN W. BLLIS

Raleigh, N. C.

The Books can be seen at any time, if preferred. sep 13-eodtsep28-6t Wilmington Daily Journal copy e. c. dfor two weeks, and Fayetteville Observer and Char-lotte Democrat four weeks, and send bills to this

BOOK AND JOB WORK
Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

ADVERTISEE ENTE will be incerted at stantar per injustre of the finite (or late) for more of the finite (or late) for more of the finite of th io directed to di

JOB WORE of every description will be or as can be done in the Southern Courses

WANTED. 50,000 Pennds of Damaged Col-

entra and Rages DRESONS having the above named stock for alle will please call on the subscriber who is countantly in the market as Agent for the Newse Paper Manufacturing Company.

W. H. CROW,

aug 30-louder Landed- . Raldely N. C. Raleigh & Gaston R R. Office, Bathen, September 9, 1864.

THE MAIL TRAIN thetmow leaved Weldon at 1 4:45, p. m., will, on and after Sunday the 11th inst., leave there at 4:45, a. m., and arrive at Raleigh 12:40 p. m.

ADOLPH COME, WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE. AND

Commission Merchant, GOLDSBORO', N. C. IBBBal advancements made on Produce conjuly 14, 1864 dam.

Notice. BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court Honze, \$15,000 N. C TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being

the 20th of September.

HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.

Pittabero', Sept. 1, 1864.—dtds* Office Raleigh & Gaston B. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS

Company have declared a dividend of 16 percent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four percent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,

jul 8 duf Treasurer. Cotton for Sale. 100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to CREECH & LITCHFORD.

100

Auction and Commission Merchants. aug 31-dtf Bonds for Sale. FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDE.

RATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS. THESE BONDS present the greatest induce-I ments for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment f import duties in advance of matarity. Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS, Agest Treasury Department. Wilmington, N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL 18 THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM. YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. MAREFULLY constructed under the immediate years on a sugar plantation, it combines the re-sults of his practical experience with best matesuits of his practical experience with best material and good workinanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, enconomy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, herizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO., N. B.-Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad. 2m july 21

WOOL NOTICE. QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed

Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Qxford, Tarbore', Kinston, Catheride Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Koxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and Persons shipping wool to this place will please

mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops,
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A. uly 8-140-tf

TITHE PEANUTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,) POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the TITHE PRANUTS

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this effice, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them

Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C. sep 10-d6t-tw tt&w2t

Wilmington Daily Journal, Goldshorn State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Favetteville Observer. Greeneboro' Patriot and Charlotte D mocrat wil copy—daily papers 6 times, semi-weekly 4 times, and weekly 2 times, and send bill to Maj. W. W. Peirce. Secretary's Office, Battien, August 25th 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.
The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable langths for the several fire-places. Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to JNO. P. H. BUSS. Secretary of State. sep 3-dtd

Depository of the Tressury, TARBORO', N. C. 500,000,000 Loan! SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.

W. M. PIPPEN,

sep 6-dtf Agent Treasury Department.

The Confederate.

D. K. Merae, A. M. GORMAN, EDITOES.

be directed to A. M. GOEMAN & CO. TOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

All letters on business of the Office, to

ALL the indications exhibit on the part of the Government a determination to press into the service the strength of the country, for the purpose of meeting the great concentrated effort of the enemy. There has been fer many menths an act of Congress on the Statute book, requiring from all Chiefs of Bureaus that they will replace in their several offices the able-bodied employees with disabled soldiers or persons over forty-five years of age. This has scarcely ever been done .-We presume Col. Mallett does observe this law

as far as possible, but as for his subordinates, there are many who do not; so that the Enfolling officers themselves set the example, and the evil example is followed by all the other offices in the service of the Government, more or less, so that a powerful reinfercement is kept out of the field by an habitual disregard of the law of the land. Then there are these claimed by the Governor as State officers. If the certificates of this sort were converted in dollar notes, they would constitute, as they are now, a redundant currency. For full ninety-nine-handredths of these there is no employment at all in the offices they hold, none whatever, that others not capable of service cannot as well render. The long array of Justices of the Peace claimed as necessary, mark you, as NECESSARY-State officers, many of them who have never issued a judicial process, nor sat in the County Court in their lives, and who would'nt know they were Justices, if it were not war times and Justices were not exempt, and Home Guard efficers, and Militia officers, double twisted, so naked of anything like treops to dominand that they exemplify the uniform of a Georgia Major, (to-wit:) "a shirt collar and a pair of spurs." We do not blame Gev. Vince so much for these exemptions, because the last Legislature imposed it on him, and a hough he had the power, we are free to admit a sert of deference for the Legislature on the subject

which perhaps he might be expected to observe. These exempts amount to thousands, and could turn the tide in several battles. If Hood had had them, Atlanta might have been preserved; and had it been, peace was surely near at hand. It may not be far off yet .-While such men are stowed away in safe places, we have known excellent soldiers, one case in particular, a most gallant and faithful soldier, an intelligent man, disabled from active service by a wound of permanent disability, and he could not find a place for light duty in all the Bureaus; while stout, athletic clerks would stare at him with wonder for making the application. There is no sort of doubt about it. This evil has been tolerated too long-has been of extremely pernicious tendency. An Inspector ought to visit every bureau-one who is himself perfectly reliable -whose duty it should be to ferret out every violation of the law of Congress, in order that charges may be preferred against officers who violate it, and that these snug places should be kept for the worn and weary and disabled veteran, whose body requires repose after a hard exposure. If this case were taken of the disabled soldier, there would be more content . and if the able-bodied were all required to do

where they are, it will never come to them. It would be well to scrutinize the contractors closely: see that they are giving value, full value for their exemptions; and in every instance when such can be spared, let them go.

their part, the ranks would be filled. The

Legislature, it is hoped, will repeal so much of

their act as relates to the officers we have

named, (Militia officers and Justices,) and

give them a chance to "go to glory;" for left

We publish to-day an article from the Richmond Sentinel, showing the necessity for reinforcements. The fate of the Confederacy may depend upon the celenity with which it is accomplished. For our part, we would be glad to see every man within the ages, who has not borne a part at some time during the war, be required to go and take a hand, at least in one battle; especially every one who has property to protect. But if this be not possible, at least we trust the government will secure as many

East Tennosce.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig. writing from Carter's Station, represents the tyranny of the enemy in East Tennessee as becoming more despotic every day. Not a day passes but some new victim finds his way to the filthy dungeons of Knexville, thence to work on the fortifications-a number of the first citizens of that section being now thus tyrannized over. The infamous Brownlow urges on the authorities and insists on hanging the more conspicuous of the number. The same correspondent says:

The rumor going the rounds of the press, that Mrs. Williams, of Genville, gave information that led to Gen. Morgan's death, is infamously false. A truer lady, or one more devoted to our cause, or who has made greater sacrifices, don't live in the Confederacy .-General Mergan was betrayed by no one but his own judgment. Justice demands that the press should correct this errer at once. Since the return of the enemy to Bull's Gap, many rumors have been in circulation as to their probable movements. As much as one regiment of cavalry have gone to Middle Tennessee to assist Rosseau in looking after Wheeler. The entire strength of the enemy in this department will not exceed two

thousand men. Some apprehensions are felt in Knoxville of an advance of a strong force from this direc-tion on Sherman's rear! They deem him safe so long as nothing presents itself in the way of an army on his flank.

Wilmington.

Since the publication of our article of the other day, upon the defence of Wilmington, we have heard much to modify our opinions and to lessen our apprehensions. A most competent person, with full authority, has given to all the prominent localities a thorough inspection, and it is not amiss to furnish the public with assurance, that so far as the works of defence will contribute to make Wilmington safe, this has been done. The works are pronounsed to be capital, in conception and construction. This is not unexpected information to us. The skill and ability of General Whiting as an engineer officer, admit of no doubt. His reputation places him among the very first

The public may be well assured too, that the importance of holding Wilmington is fully appreciated, both by the State and the Confederate authorities; and that no resource will be spared for its accomplishment. Our former article was elicited by a communication frem some centemptible traiter, to the "New York Times." As we stated, it was not our purpose to adopt his vulgar abuse of the commanding officer, nor to vent our own opinion, even in the mildest phrase, of the qualifications of that commander; but we felt bound to put in our journal (for the good of the cause) the fact of a want of confidence, not existing among the ignerant or ill-informed, but by these whose opinions are entitled to consideration. This want of confidence did not extend to Gen. Whiting's ability, patriotism or courage, all of which had been too fully tested to allow a distrust.

Our further object was to draw attention to the importance of Wilmington, and to inspire a patriotic auxiety among our own people for its preservation, and at the same time to venture suggestions, as is the right of the press, as to the qualities of command as also as to the kind of troops to be employed in maintaining so valuable a port. We believe that North Carolina possesses within herself at this time, abundant strength for the security of Wilmington against any force that the enemy can immediately employ, with such modifications and resources as the government can and we doubt not will furnish at the right

If General Whiting shall held the command of Wilmington, and we see no reason why he should not which he may not readily remove, then it will be the crowning achievment of his career, which has been one of distinguished usefulness, if he make the fence of the post successful.

It is the duty of an officer, and of all under his command placed at these points of trangendant importance, to secure not only the confidence of those immediately under them, but of those around and about and dependent upon them. Nor are impossibilities to be expected of any one. Those who wish faithful representatives, must show a prompt and ready willingness to aid their endeavors, and should adhere to and confide in them until some just cause disturbs such confidence. Our own people can render valuable assist. ance when the hour of need comes. Let them see to it that they spare no exertion-for the defence at the threshold can be more easily maintained, than the defence of the habitation after the enemy has entered.

Bound to Have a Victim.

It is an unfertunate fact, that whenever the Confederate arms meet with disaster, some officer is singled out as she one on whom public indignation should fall-no matter that such officer may have done his best to avert the defeat and may on former fields of battle, have distinguished himself for valor and ability. It also frequently occurrs that censure is hurled at some one, who had but little to de with the army that has been defeated, and was personally present when the battle was

Atlanta fallen and public opinion having declared Gen. Hood not responsible for its less, our worthy cotemporary of the Charleston Courier being determined that somebody should bear the blame, takes a trip to Richmond and brings out General Bragg as the guilty party, and the man who has caused our disaster. Our cotemporary is rather rambling. in his article, but the scape-geat of the defeat stands out prominently, and cannot be done away with. It is General Braxton Bragg who, at Richmond, caused Sherman to make a flank movement on the Macon and Western railroad, without any interruption, or very little, if any was made at all. He is the guilty party according to the argument of the

Courier, and deserves condign punishment. We have now a victim for public opinion to clamor against-that is if public opinion will listen to the charge of our cetemporary. In the meantime, General Bragg, "could, selfpoised, rigid, precise and austere," performs the duties of his office, in a patrictic manner, with all the ability he possesses, utterly indifferent to what the Courier or any other paper may say. We may condemn him now, but history-impartial history-will place General Bragg in a much better position than we in our blind prejudices, are disposed to accord to him. This much is certain: No matter what may be said or done, he never can be held responsible for the fall of Atlanta .-Another victim must be found, and we recommend our interesting cotemporary to hunt up another. It will pay.—Macon Telegraph.

WE are glad to learn that the North Carolina Central Railroad Company have put in operation a system of Expressing over their road on company responsibility, and that their charges are only about double the ordinary railroad rates. This is a great improvement, and we hope the Company may perfect their system so as fully to meet the public requirement.-Salisbury Watchman.

Why should the rates be at all higher than the ordinary rates?

Ir is stated that the losses during bardment of Atlanta will reach \$5,000,000 worth of real estate, embracing 47 houses burat. There were 497 persons killed, and 691 wounded.

Jim Brownlew, Colonel of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry [renegade], was very severely wound-ed in the late engagement with Wheeler at Pranklin, Middle Tennessee.

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From the Richmond Sentinel. Bamsour's Late Operations. CAMP _____, Sept. 7th, 1864.

To the Editors of the Sentinel : I have been waiting some time, in the hope that some one, other than myself, would undertake to remove the erroneous impression which has been made upon the public mind in regard to the engagement of the 20th July, 1864, between the forces under Maj. General S. D. Ramseur and those of the enemy, under Gen. Averill. It would be assuming, if it were not frequently shocking to one's sense of justice, to hear the reports which reach you of the doings of this army of the Valley District. . Whether it be the distance, the difficulty of communication, or the circuity of the channels through which truth must travel, it is certain you usually knew as little of the history these troops are making, as if you were dependent for information upon the columns of the New York press. These who could inform you, hav'nt the time to write; these who do, hav'nt the time to see. And upon no eccasion, has rumor out-remored itself, to the utter disregarding of all the facts, than the one referred to above. Just a slight suspicion of the truth was mingled with the story which went abroad concerning that affair, to give it faver and render it palatable. The stery was swallewed, and a most uncommon bolt it was; the popular appetite was satisfied; reputations acquired by officers and men through years of battles, damaged, and way

made for the next meal.

On the 19th of July, 1864, Early's division, commanded by Major General S. D. Ramseur, then bivouscked near the road leading from Berryville to Charlestown, several miles from the former place, received orders to make a rapid night march to Winchester, (distant seven teen miles,) to check a reported advance of the enemy from the direction of Martinsburg, until all of our sick and wounded and supplies could be removed from that place, then to proceed te Newtown, (nine miles distant) and encamp. Beginning to move an hour or two before sunset, the troops marched all the night of that day, and by early dawn, on the morning of the 20th, found themselves on the pike running from Winchester to Martinsburg. About two miles from Winchester the command was halted, and placed in an orchard for rest, and to wait further developments. About sunrise our cavalry, consisting of Vaugha's and Jackson's brigades, under the command of Brigadier General Vaughn, in pursuance of orders from Major General Ramseur, moved down the read to find the enemy and develop his force. Sometime after sunrise, came in the first report from General Vaughn. First then, General Ramseur is informed that the enemy in front, in small force, had retired towards Bunker Hill. Second report: General R. is informed that it is a small cavalry force of the enemy, which he (Gen. Vaughn,) is driving before him. Third repert: That the enemy had a four gun battery, and a request that a battery be sent to him. ly drive him. A section of artillery was sent and his powers to be directed? in compliance with this request. Report fourth, asking, "how far the enemy should be driven?" The reply to this was, "to Bunker Hill, or beyond, as epportunity offers." Report fifth, brought by a staff officer, requesting General R. to lay an ambuscade for the enemy, whose force consisted of four regiments of cavalry, into which he (General V.) would draw him. General R. declined for the following reasons, which were sent verbally to Gen. V. by the staff officer mentioned: First, The open nature of the country rendered such an effort impracticable .-Second, The sick and stores were now (two e'clock,) nearly all removed, and the division, in the next hour or so would be started for Newtown. In such a manner, did the morning wear away; the troops of the division, in the meantime, endeavoring to find compen-

sation for the loss of a night's rest, were sleeping quietly in the shade of the orchard. Satisfied there was no work to be done that day, as the enemy, about that time, must be in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, with head well directed to the Potomac, and hearts bent upon reaching that desirable stream. you may imagine the astonishment of every one, about 4 o'clock, when the reports of rifles were heard, followed by one or two from artillery, apparently not more than two miles

in the front.

The division commander, followed by bis staff, immediately rode to the front to ascertain the cause of the nearness of the firing .-And comprehending that our cavalry force must be falling back, he ordered one of his brigadiers to form his command and move down the pike; and then, to make the matter doubly sure, ordered the two other brigades to form and follow. The whole division was then put in motion, and preceded in the direction indicated. Arrived at a body of woods about two miles from the orchard where the troops had been bivouacked, the division commander discovered our cavalry drawn up in line of battle on the other side of the pike. with skirmishers to the front, engaged in occasional firing at the advance of the enemy, at immensely long range. Here Gen. R. met Gen. V., who, in reply to the questions as to the enemy's force, stated that it was "quite small." "I have seen but one regiment of infantry, one of of cavalry, and four guns." It will be observed that Gen. V. had been skirmishing with the enemy, in an open country, from early in the morning up to this time, (four o'clock,) and under such circumstances. of course his report was credited and acted on. There was no other source of information. engaged a force nearly double our own. At this time, however, the force and position of the enemy was concealed by a small body of with the horrors which would woods held by his skirmishers. Reconnciter- Grant were to succeed in his aims. ing the ground as thoroughly as possible, an order was sent back by General R., to form a line of battle, placing one brigade on the right of the pike, one on the left, and the third to be held in reserve in line in the rear of the second brigade, to be used as circumstances might require. These orders were obeyed; the lines were formed; the guns were leaded and skirmishers thrown but a short distance. in order to cenceal the presence of our infan-

Confident with such a disposition of his forces, nothing remained but to advance, and that, to advance, was to drive the small force of the enemy reported, word was sent to the cavalry to hold itself in readiness to follow up closely, and, taking advantage of the infantry's success, to capture as many prisoners as possible. But the enemy advanced, and advanced so rapidly there was not the usual preliminary skirmishing. Throwing his whole force into a single line, contrary to the usual custom of the Yankees, Averill pushed forward his men with was so effectually checked by the first velleys, that the order to charge had been given, and was then being carried to regimental officers, when the division commander, who was imme-diately behind the right of his line, directing its eperations and encouraging the men, was informed by a courier that the left had given

way, being overpowered by the enemy's right.

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to the left and painfully realized its verity. It is not necessary to mention here, in the fourth year of the war, in speaking of officers who have illustrated by their valor so many battle-fields, and who bear upon their persons so many marks of hostile lead, that every effort was made to rally the broken line. It is enough to say the left having fallen back, the whole line was forced to rotte, before the re-serve brigade could be placed in position of the extreme left. The enemy not pursuing, the troops were reformed in the breastworks defending Winchester on the Martinsburg pike,

about a mile from town. This is a simple statement of the facts. There was no surprise, no wandering with an amubuscade, or fighting a line of battle with a col-umn. The officer commanding the infantry re-ecived information which events proved to be incorrect respecting the force of the enemy. He moved out to attack. With a better knowledge of Averill's force, he might have assumed the defensive; though that policy, with Southern troops, is unquestionable. The battle of Kearnstown was fought under similar circumstances by Gen. T. J. Jackson. The force of the enemy was misjudged on that occasion by Col. Ashby, then commanding our cavalry in the Valley, and the action was pined on his report. After a disaster it is easy to discover how it might have been avoided, with the aid of facts brought to light during its occurrence. But officers in the field are required to act suddenly, upon such reports us are made to them; if these be erroneous, movements consequent thereon are likely to be erroneous .-But that an efficer so acting should be decried as having exhibited culpable negligence or want of military capacity, bears a very strong family likeness to injustice or malice. And when these accusations, coming from gentlemen "who live at home at their case," are made upon vague rumors, traceable to no reliable seurce, and yet received as if from an oracle, efficers and soldiers may be pardened if they exhibit a little restiveness, and consider it rather hard, if not bordering upon an outrage, that, while they are perilling their lives daily in defence of their country, their reputations (and most of them have nothing else) should be thus assailed, and their prospects blighted forever. GARNETT.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The Fall Campaign. In consequence of McClellan's having taken a war attitude, and thus disorganized and confounded the peace party, Lincoln is relieved of the political pressure that was upon him, necessitating him to vigorous warlike exertions this fall, and making his pelitical life depend upon military success. But, nevertheles, the state of his finances and the patience of his people will oblige him to put forth endeavors if not so desperate as those from which McClellan has saved him, vet as energetic as his circumstances will prudently (General V.) in order that he might compete allow. What is to be the course of the fall with the enemy's artillery and the more easi- campaign? To what object are his efforts

An impression prevails, and it is fortified by several concurring considerations and circumstances, that Petersburg and Richmond are to receive the force of the sheck. Sherman is as perfectly happy in the possession of Atlanta as a bridegroom is of his bride. He seems te have no ambition beyond. He is apparently settling himself for the winter. To hold and fortify Atlanta, and to protect his communications with the rear are probably all that

he proposes to himself. Meanwhile, scouts report, and other information concurs, that Federal troops are hastening up the Mississippi, and that recruits are being sent to Grant and Sherican as fast as they can be brought. These movements of troops all point to Virginia as the object of an energetic endeavor, during the six to ten weeks that remain of the present campaign. The clouds are gathering-the storm will burst ere long. Sherman will be reduced, probably, to a garrison and road guard .-Sheridan, who already has a large army, will be further strengthened in numbers, and by an infusion of regulars among his raw men, which, it is hoped, will give the latter steadiness. Thus reinforced, he is to press up the Valley, and make a heavy diversion in favor of Grant, by threatening the flank of Lee's position. Grant himself, strengthened as we have seen, is to renew his headlong attempts against Lee. He will be willing, as heretofore, to pay any price in men, to accomplish his object. He is now extending the City Point railroad around Petersburg to his positien on the Welden railroad. All the signs show that he is pressing his left, and that his first designs are directed against the railroad leading from Petersburg to Lynchburg—the Southside railroad. We may expect to hear, at an early day, that he has made an endeavor to gain that road. That Grant will threw his whole strength into what he may attempt is sufficiently attested by his past. We shail, therefore, prebably, soen have heavy fighting

on the south and south-west of Petersburg. We have stated plainly what it is probable we shall have to withstand of renewed endeavor on the part of the enemy to carry Richmend and overrun Virginia. We have done so that our people may fully understand the magnitude of the stake which is to be fought fer, and may appreciate the necessity of such measures of defence as may be adopted for the reinforcement of the army, and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alacrity to whatever call may be made upon us. We are not to Subsequent events showed Averill to have had measure sacrifices, or personal inconvenience or discomforts, in a necessity like the present; for these are not worth a thought compred with the horrors which would follow, if

> GEORGIA AND THE PRESIDENT .- From the Intelligencer, of yesterday, we take the follow-

> We arraign him as a public functionary before the tribunal of public epinion, in the name and voice of the Confederacy, for the expression of a sentiment which though it is at present only prejudicial to the safety and interests of the State of Geargia, but through it the insult is offered to all the States of the Confederacy, because in it they have a promise of what may be his course toward each one that becomes situated as this State has. * * What would have been the result had the President said to Tennessee, in 1861: "Defend yourself?" * * Yet it is to the famiies and the unresisting and feeble women and children of these men, that Mr. Davis has said,
> "You must defend the State yourselves."
>
> * * The President of the Confederate

States of America tauntingly told her people to defend themselves. * * The President great spirit. The enemy's line overlapped our pitilessly says to its suffering women and children, Georgia must defend herself.

A grave charge like this so vehemently urged, should be substantiated by citation. We beg our cetemporary, therefore, in justice te himself as well as the President and people, to state distinctly when and where President Davis ever said that "Georgia must defend her-Almost refusing to credit the report, he dashed | solf."-Macon Telegraph.

The Beef Capture.

The Petersburg Express of Monday contains the following, account of Ges. Hampton's capture of twenty-five hundred beeves from Grant's

At an early sour Wednesday morning, Gen. Hampton, with W. U. F. Lee's division, (Barringer's and Chambliss' brigades) and Rosser's and Dearing's brigades of cavalry, and Graham's and McGregor's batteries of artillery. struck tents in the vicinity of Petersburg and started on his important expedition. He en-Suseex county, about eighteen miles from town. Thursday morning the march was resumed the column passing within three miles of Stony Greek; and thence across to the Jerusalem Plank Road, around to the Norfolk and Petershurg railroad, and encamped five miles north of Waverly, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 11 e'clock that night the column was again put in motion and marched in the direction of Byonmore church, Prince George county, about fifteen miles from town, where the enemy's forces were known to be encamped. A halt was called about one and a half miles from this spot and preparations made for the attack at day light-a rest of some two hours being allowed

the men and animals. Gen. Rosser assaulted the left and General Dearing the right, simultaneously, and with like result. The attack was a surprise to the enemy, and their position was carried with a rush. The charge of our men at both points, is represented to have been faultless. On the enemy's right. Dearing's men swept like an avalanche over their works, meeting with a rapid but irregular and momentary fire of musketry, which only served to increase their enthusiasm. So sudden and rapid was the assault, that the Yankees rushed from their tests en dishabille, and were enabled to make comparatively but a feeble resistance. Gen. Dearing took thirty-five prisoners, five or six teams, and the enemy's camp. Demoralized and panic stricken, the balance of the enemy fled in great disorder to Sycamore Church, where, finding Gen. Rosser in possession of their works, they immediately surren-

On their left, at Sycamore church, the enemy was much more strongly fortified. He held position on a hill with formidable barricades in his front. Gen Rosser demanded a surrender, but the yankee commandant, seemingly conscious of his ability to hold his position, returned a positive refusal, with the additional remark that he intend d to fight to the last. Gen. Rosser determined to give him a chance, and ordered his men to charge -They obeyed the command with great cheerfulness and gallantry. They reached the barricades, pulled them to pieces, leaped over and through them and reached the enemy's work in the face of a heavy fire, which forcunately did little execution. A number of prisoners were taken—including Major Baker, of the 1st District of Columbia cavalry, commanding. As soon as Gen. Rosser reached their position, the yankees scattered in all directions, and fled from the place in the most precipitate manner. It was here that the men who fled before Gen. Dearing, were made to surrender. Gen. R. took about two hundred and fity prisoners and several valuable

teams, in addition to the enemy's camp. CAPTURE OF THE CATTLE.

The enemy having been completely routed and demoralized, it was determined to push shead at once after the cattle, supposed to be at Coggin's Point. Away in the distance, by the faint light of the breaking day, were seen a vast herd of animals. General Rosser took them to be dismounted cavalry, and at once prepared to attack them. Before he moved off however, a note, captured in Majer Baker's tent, was brought to him which explained the presence of this great host. It was addressed to Gen. Grant's chief commissary, and read

substantially as follows: . I have the honor to report the arrival of 2,486 head of cattle here. I have this day moved them from Coggin's Point, as the grasing in this vicinity is the finest in the country. I only fear it will not hold out long enough. The cattle are in splendid order.

Comm'dg 1st D. C. Cavalry. There was now no, difficulty in securing the cattle, for such the great dreve of animals grasing in the distant fields proved to be, and our gallant horsemen pushed forward to gather them in. It was a great and glorious sight, and one that did the soul good, to witness them as they came up, hundred after hundred. They are all Northern beeves, raised especially for that market, in splendid condition, and all young steers. Our troops greeted them with joyful cheers, and no doubt smiled in anticipation of many a juicy sirloin.

A DASH AT SPEER'S MEN.

While Rosser and Dearing were fighting the enemy, a detachment of Gen. Lee's command dashed into an encampment of Speer's troops, capturing some prisoners and horses, and putting the balance to flight. Speer's headquarters were at Mount Sinai Church. and had time permitted, he would also have been routed or captured.

THE RETURN.

The object of the expedition being accomolished, our forces started on their return home. Generals Rosser and Dearing were in the advance of the captures, and General Lee brought up the rear. The cattle stretched out for a distance of four or five miles, but were moved and guarded in the most systematical manner. The captured wagens were loaded with seed oats and other stores captured from the Yankees. Everything progressed favorably until the arrival of the head of the column at Belsches' Mill, on the Jerusalem Plank Read, eighteen miles from town, where the Yankee General Gregg, commanding two divisions of cavairy, confronted it.

BATTLE AT BELCHES MILL.

Gen. Gregg was drawn up in battle array immediately across Hampton's road, and it was found necessary to give him battle .-Rosser and Dearing were ordered to attack at once, which they did in the most determined style, forcing the Yankees back in the direction of Petersburg, one mile and a half. They retreated across a creek at this point, burning the bridge to prevent pursuit. Here they planted a battery, and opened fire upon our troops, while the main body of their forces took a road to the left in order to flank us .-They were met by Gen. Lee, who after a sharp fight of an hour, completely routed them. Graham's and McGregor's batteries were in the meautime brought up and placed in front of the Yankee battery, and such was the precision of their fire, that they soon silenced it, and compelled its remeval. Lee's conflict with the Yankee cavalry was one of the most decisive of the war. He not only defeated, but routed them and caused them to retreat in the most shameful confusion. Cheered by their brilliant access in the capture of cattle, prisoners and stores, and determined to bring them safely into our lines at all hazards, his men went into battle with a will which made them irresistible. The Yankees charged time and again, but were repulsed all around, with considerable loss. They were compelled to

retire at last, and allow our column to pursue he even tener of its way.

SAFE ABBIVAL.

After the disastrous and ignominious de-feat of Gregg, Hampton continued his course towards our lines, and arrived in camp with-out further interruption at 6 o'clock on Satur-day morning. He brought everything safely with him, losing only some 20 or 80 cattle from fatigue. These cartle were brought through town yesterday atternoon, and have been placed in a position secure from Yankee raiders.

POOR KAUTZ.

During the return of the expedition from Prince George, Gen. Kants followed in Lee's rear with fifteen hundred men and four pieces of cannon, but he at no time came within shooting distance. At one time Gen. Lee halted and fed and watered his animals.— Kauts also halted. But we understand from good authority, that after the battle at Belsehes, Kautz turned his troops loose upon the citizeus of Prince George, and robbed and pillaged [them generally, in revenge for our success. This is poor revenge for a brave man to take.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered eccording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J S. Twalsens, in the Clerk's effice of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Yankees Captured.

CAMDEN, Sept. 20 .- Two Yankee prisoners. said to have escaped from Florence, were captured at Major Blair's plantation on Lynch's creek by his negroes, guarded all night and brought to town yesterday by said negroes and landed in jail. Two others brought in this morning.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 19 .- Last evening an engine attached to the passenger train on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, blew up, killing the engineer and

slightly damaging the track. There are six vessels off the bar. All quiet. Rumors unreliable.

Denations to the Raleigh Relief Association. FROM AUGUST 19th, TO SEPT. 13TH.

One quarter fresh beef, from Dr. Warren,

Surg. General, N. C. One peck tomatoes, Mrs. Lawrence Hinton. One bag vegetables, Mrs. G. Strickland. One gallon whiskey, frem Chatham county. Also 6 pounds of butter, 11 chickens, vegetables and old liren.

Four quarts of mill and 1 peck tomatoes, from Mrs. 6. Strickland. One barrel No. 1 floor, from Mrs. Wm. R.

Five pounds of butter from Chatham Co One barrel flour and two hams, from Mrs. Capt. E. Bryan, Chatham Co. Also, one bushel peas, one bag of sage, one bag of ouions, eld linen and lint.

Two bushels of apples, one bushel of potatoes, one bushel tomatoes, one ham, twelve packages of slippery elm, one dag of bandages, from Miss A. C. Bryan, Chatham county. Two sacks of flour, from Cumberland Relief

Association. Half bushel of beets from Mrs. Lawrence

Quarter of fresh beef from Dr. Warren, Burgeon General of N. C. A contribution made by Mr. William Whitaker, August 6th, was erroneously attributed to Mr. Willis Whitaker, in the last publication of the donations received by the Association.

CAMP STE NORTH CAROLINA CAVADRY, ? Sept. 4th, 1865.

At a meeting of the officers of this Regiment, near Stony Greek, Va., Capt. N. P. Rankin hav-ing been called to the Chair, and Lieut. S. A. Grier requested to act as Secretary, on motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a sommittee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the death of ist Lieutenant Sam'l Hanner, of Company I, viz: Capt. E. F. Shaw, Lieuts. G. J. Moore and C. W. Pearson. After retiring, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

We have a sustained a great loss in the

WHEREAS, We have sustained a great loss in the death of Lieut. Hanner, who was mortally wounded on the 3d day of June, at Haws' Shop, while gallantly leading a charge on the enemy's works at that place, and who died on the 15th of the same month; therefore

Resolved 1st, That in the death of Lieutenant Resolved 1st. That in the death of Lieutenant Hanner, the country has lost a brave and patriotic defender, the Regiment a skillful and efficient officer, and we a kind and generous hearted companion, who by his coolness and daring in action, his patient and cheerful endurance of the hardships of the toilsome march, and the many privations of the soldier's life, won the confidence of his superior officers are well as those wader his imposion of the soldier's life, won the confidence of his superior officers as well as those under his immediate command, in a degree which few possess; while his gentlemanly intercourse, his social qualities and uniform kindness of heart, secured for him the esteem and friendship of all his com-

Resolved 2d, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our sincere sympathy in their deep affliction, reminding them that while it is always honorable to die for our country, he fell where the true soldier would wish to fall—in front

Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and also to the Raleigh Confederate and Greensboro' Citizen for publi-NAT. P. RANKIN, Ch'ma.

S. A. GRIBB, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

For Assistant Clerk of the Senate. WE are authorized to announce Maj. RICH-ARD C. BADGER, now connected with Gen. Grimes' Brigade, as a candidate for ASSIS-TANT CLERK OF THE SENATE.

\$109 Reward.

DANAWAY from the subscribers about the 15th of August last, two negre beys, JOHN and HENRY. John is about ainsteen years of age, very black, hair tolerably long, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 155 pounds, has a small scar on one of his checks. Henry is about twenty years old, weighs 135 or 140 pounds, very dark, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather elender, the joint of one of his forefingers of. We suppose they are making for Wilmington, as one of the boys has been there at work on the fortifications recently. We will pay the above reward for their apprehension so we can get them. Address ALLEN PRICE, R. H. GROGAN,

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to the tip series the series the series of t

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL. OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C. R com for a FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms, w. J. BINGHAM & SONS.

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AS an investment, \$15,000 in Old North Caro-line SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply to sep 21-6120. THIS OFFICE.